

COMMUNICATION IN SCIENCE: DOCUMENTATION AND AUTOMATION—Ciba Foundation Symposium—Edited by Anthony De Reuck and Julie Knight. Little, Brown and Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. (02106), 1968. 274 pages, \$12.50.

Although dealing with an area of great importance to science in general, and medicine in particular, this volume will probably be of little interest to the practicing physician. In this era of the so-called "information explosion" and the deluge of the printed and spoken word, *Communication in Science* details the problem of information management, and suggests some solutions.

Following the usual colloquium format, an orderly sequence of formal papers is presented, individually succeeded by an unstructured group discussion by the symposium participants, all of whom are acknowledged authorities in various fields of scientific information management. From a general discussion of scientific communication (man-to-man, man-to-machine, and machine-to-machine) and an in-depth reviews of the current problem and philosophy of information dissemination, collation, and retrieval, the book progresses to new uses and forms of information systems, current status, and suggested future developments.

This volume will be of greatest interest to those individuals intimately involved in research activities or practice related to scientific information management and information systems, although it is generally an overview, with few new or novel concepts. Of particular reader interest, however, are discussions of information system approaches in the fields of physics and chemistry, and schemas devised to provide scientific information services on national and international bases. Sviridov's description of scientific information services in the U.S.S.R. will be of interest to even the most casual reader.

JOHN R. BELJAN, M.D.

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THE HAEMOLYTIC ANAEMIAS—Congenital and Acquired—Part IV: Drug-Induced Haemolytic Anaemias, Paroxysmal Nocturnal Haemoglobinuria and Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn—Second Edition—J. V. Dacie, M.D. (Lond.), Hon. M.D. (Uppsala), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.S., Professor of Haematology, University of London (Royal Postgraduate Medical School). Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. (10016), 1967. 1352 pages, \$11.00.

In this, the last of four volumes dealing with the topic of hemolytic anemias, the author discusses the drug induced hemolytic anemias, hemolytic disease of the newborn and the fascinating entity, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria.

As in the previous volumes, Dr. Dacie has concisely and clearly discussed the various mechanisms of anemia associated with drug ingestion, known modes of therapy and generally reviewed current thinking about this interesting group of therapeutic "side effects." A comprehensive review of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency—drug related hemolytic anemias are included.

Under the section dealing with hemolytic disease of the newborn, the clinical features, diagnostic procedures, and therapeutic measures are briefly outlined for Kernicterus, ABO blood group incompatibility, and RH hemolytic disease.

The discussion of paroxysmal hemoglobinuria is a complete and concise review of the subject.

Again, as in previous volumes, but perhaps not as frequently, the author has used illustrative case reports to advantage. Of great value to the physician called upon to treat a disease discussed here, is the exhaustive bibliography. Professor Dacie, a renowned investigator in the field of hemolysis and hemolytic anemia, has in this vol-

ume, as in the previous ones, created a reference work of monumental value to the medical profession and the busy clinician in particular.

J. EUGENE LANG, M.D.

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ALIMENTARY TRACT ROENTGENOLOGY—Volumes 1 and 2—Edited by Alexander R. Margulis, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Radiology, University of California, San Francisco Medical Center, San Francisco, California, and H. Joachim Burhenne, M.D., Associate Clinical Professor of Radiology, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco; Chairman, Department of Radiology, Children's Hospital and Adult Medical Center, San Francisco, California. The C. V. Mosby Company, Publishers, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. (63103), 1967. 1203 pages, total, in volumes 1 and 2; \$65.00.

The two author-editors along with 45 other authors have contributed an excellent two volume reference concerning alimentary tract roentgenology.

Some of the most outstanding European and American radiologists have made valuable contributions and physicians of all specialties concerned with problems related to gastro-intestinal tract will profit by reading these two volumes.

One criticism which may be made is that there is usually considerable overlapping of subject matter when books are written by numerous authors but this is certainly not a serious one.

Chapters on pediatric roentgenology of the gastrointestinal tract and of biliary tract in children have been added. Most often one sees such contributions only in pediatric publications.

Chapters on special procedures and on alimentary tract roentgenology from the viewpoint of an internist with a special interest in gastroenterology are valuable additions.

JUSTIN J. STEIN, M.D.

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HISTORIC DERIVATIONS OF MODERN PSYCHIATRY—Edited by Iago Galdston, M.D., Chief of Psychiatric Training State of Connecticut. McGraw-Hill Book Company (The Blakiston Division), 330 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. (10036), 1967. 241 pages, \$12.50.

Editor Galdston encloses within a flashy red and white jacket eight scholarly essays originally presented in Connecticut to a seminar on the history of psychiatry. Without the duplication inherent in many multi-author books, he succeeds in presenting a history free from "the corrupting biases of progressivism and hero worship." He does not believe that man necessarily moves from better to worse or from lower to higher. And the common man, he maintains, is as important in the shaping of history as the occasional giant. As a consequence each essay presents the history of an idea rather than a chronological account of developing psychiatry.

*Derivations* includes something for everyone in psychiatry. Organicists, behaviorists, psychoanalysts, as well as "community" psychiatrists will find here the historic origins of their viewpoints. Henri Ellenberger's chapter on "The Evolution of Depth Psychology" is a must for psychoanalytic candidates. Non-psychiatric physicians will profit from Philip Solomon's chapter on "Ethology, Sensory Deprivation and Overload." Physicians in state hospitals and social planners should read Alexander Leighton's concluding chapter on "Social Psychiatry." While not the only history of psychiatry for the psychiatric novice—perhaps not even the first for him to read—it is a worthwhile complement to existing works.

J. ELIZABETH JEFFRESS, M.D.